Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1807. [No. 1925.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, may at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

LEWIS LANNAY,

[Of the House of M'CULLOCH and LANNAY's, Baltimore] at his Store, King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An additional supply of Prints
From their manufactory, viz.
200 pieces 5-8 CALICOES.
400 do. 3-4 do.
100 do. 7-8 do.
100 do. 4-4 do.
400 Bed Covers, of different sizes.
150 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs, do. do.
ALSO,
200 pieces Cambric Muslin, from 9-8 to 9-4.
300 do. Madras Handkerchiefs,
150 do. Rolls.
30 do. Irish Linen.
2 bales Emerties.
White and black (English) Silk Stockings—
Which will be sold low for cash or acceptances in town.
May 21. d

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.
She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas.—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
20 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
16 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Nut of various kinds,
and a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern,* That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, hath authorized the subscriber, to legalize all bills that may be necessary for vessels clearing from the ports of this district to any island or Madeira.

All false masters of vessels who may omit to have their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

N. B. It is requisite that any article shipped for the account of a Portuguese subject, should be sworn to, and sworn to, as Portuguese property in the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 6. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—Any person who wants, please apply to *Hugh Smith,* Alexandria.
May 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in Alexandria, at twelve o'clock, on MONDAY, 8th of June—

Three Lots of Ground, containing together about 20 acres, covered with a small growth of wood, lying within about two miles of the town, and adjoining a lot of John Green's, near the Leesburg road. It will be sold on a credit of six months, in such lots as may suit those disposed to purchase. The sale made under a deed of trust from John Green to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors.

Cuthbert Powell, } *Trustees.*
George Slacum, }
May 20 [22] d1w 3tawts

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from GEORGE BEARD to the subscriber, made for the purpose of securing to Philip Darrell and Elliott Muse, who became security for the said Beard in a forth-coming bond, given by him to John Janney, merchant, in Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at Colonel *James Wren's* tavern, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, for ready money,

All the Property mentioned in the said Deed, viz.

One Negro Woman, called Betty—Ben—Matilda, and Jess—one Waggon, one Cart, and Farming Utensils—eleven head of horned Cattle, twelve head of Sheep, and five Shoats.

Charles Little, *Trustee.*
May 9. dt11thJe

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.
May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands,

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Eryan Bruin; and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann, }
George Deneale, } *Comm'rs.*
Edmund I. Lee, }
May 26. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Freight Wanted,

For Boston or any of the Northern Ports,

FOR THE
SLOOP WILLIAM,
WM. SPEAR, Master;
About 800 barrels burthen.
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.
May 7. d

Freight Wanted

FOR THE
Sloop PATTY,

Captain WILLIAM BURNS; to any eastern port; burden about eight hundred barrels.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

FOR SALE,
The cargo of said Sloop, being about 100 tons Plaister Paris. Apply to
John G. Ladd.
May 19. d

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,
3500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.
April 29.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
5 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior quality
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS,* from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Caledonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf—and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.

☞ Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.
May 19. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE,* on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to
Jonah Thompson & Son.
March 14. 3tawtf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,
10 pipes fourth proof Cognac Brandy.
William Hodgson.
June 1. d

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,
60,000 twenty-two inch shingles
10 tierces fresh rice
50 barrels tar, and 20 pork.
M. Miller.
June 1, d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman with a Child about a year old. She is honest and sober and understands House-work, washing, ironing and cooking well, and is a good spinner.
Apply to the Printer,

Wanted to Hire or Purchase,
A trusty Negro Man,
To attend a Warehouse. Apply as above.
June 1. 3t

PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,
ARROWSMITH'S,
MAP OF THE WORLD;
The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.—Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

*** Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.
June 1.

Landing, at Merchants' Wharf,
From on board the ship John Andrew, the balance of her cargo of SALT—
Consisting of
About 5060 bushels Ground Allum, and 200 sacks stoved.
ALSO,
30 crates Queens and blue edged Ware,
For Sale by
William Hodgson.
May 18. d

For CHARTER,
THE SHIP

JOHN ANDREW,
Capt. MOORE
Burthen about 2300 barrels, nearly new.
For terms apply to
WM. HODGSON.
May 14. d

I have just Received,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
24 boxes, } BRUNES,
16 half do. } *fresh and in good order.*
William Hodgson.
May 14. d

SPRING GOODS.

Jona. and Mahlon Scholfield,
Have just received, a large and general assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,
AND respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have removed their store to the south side of King street, just above John Ramsay's—And have also opened A NEW STORE, next door above Charles Bennett's, on King street, where they will sell, at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or acceptances in town.
May 15 eo3w

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to
Sarah Porter.
February 18. 2aw-

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity,* formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.
April 28

"AN ACCOUNT
OF A
VOYAGE
UP THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

From St. Louis to its source; made under the order of the War Department, by lieu. PIKE of the United States army, in the years 1805 and 1806. Compiled from Mr. PIKE's Journal."

[CONTINUED.]

"This establishment was made by the North West Company, eleven years before —When it was under the direction of Mr. Bousky. It has now acquired such a degree of regularity as to allow the superintendant to live with tolerable comfort.—— They have horses which were obtained from the Indians on Red river.

They raise plenty of potatoes, and the lake furnishes them with pike, suckers, pickerel and white fish, in any number. Beaver, deer, and moose are in abundance; but their principal dependence is on the wild oats which they purchase from the Indians at the rate of one dollar and a half the bushel. Flour, pork and salt may be considered as interdicted articles to persons not principals in the establishment. Flour sells at half a dollar, salt one dollar, pork 80 cents, sugar half a dollar, and tea four dollars and a half a pound! the sugar is obtained from the Indians, and made from maple juice.

"Mr. Pike and Mr. Grant, accompanied by two of the party went to view the lake and found it more extensive than he had imagined. On leaving the stockade they met an Indian, whose countenance expressed great astonishment when told Mr. Pike was an American; for it is here confessed that the savages express the greatest veneration for the American character when it is connected with warlike achievments: they say, "the American is neither a Frenchman nor an Englishman, but a white Indian."

"While at this post they eat Beaver dressed in every respect as roasted pig. It had an unpleasant taste; on the contrary was very excellect eating. The head of the moose which they also eat here, when well boiled was equal to the tail of the beaver, to which in taste and substance it is similar."

"They passed an island, one rapid and a small lake, and arrived about one o'clock at the falls of Packagama; the greatest impediment to the navigation of the Mississippi, except the falls of St. Anthony, between its source and the gulph of Mexico. They stopped for the night at three Indian lodges, which did not appear to have been left more than three days, and where they found a small parcel of split wood. By cutting down three sappine trees and weaving their branches into the windward side of the lodges so as to protect them from the storm, they had a tolerable nights lodging. Not being able to find a trail they had to pass through a dismal cypress swamp in the morning before they reached the river.—— They struck it a small lake, and perceived a track through it, which they knew to be Mr. Grant's by his mark, 'a cut off,' which had been agreed upon before they parted: following this they got on very well till they arrived at a small lake where the trail was entirely obliterated. After some search on the opposite side they discovered it and passed through a dismal swamp, beyond which was another lake, where the track was again lost. They directed their course for a point about three miles distant, & where they found a Chipeway lodge of one man his wife, five children and an old woman. They were received by these savages with great barbarity, the dogs were set on them and when they reached the lodge, the Indians endeavored to thrust their hands into their pockets. This was resented in such a manner as to let them know it would not be borne with through fear and that the strangers were Chewockmen or Americans. They were then treated more civilly. After arranging their camp, Mr. Pike went into the lodge, where he was presented with a plate of dried meat. He requested Miller to bring about two gills of whisky, which made them all good friends. The old squaw gave him some meat and offered some tobacco, the latter of which he declined, and in return gave her an order to his corporal for a knife, and half a carret of tobacco: After Mr. Pike had gone to his own fire, the old man came out and proposed to trade beaver skins for whisky; meeting a refusal he returned and directly the old woman came out with a beaver skin; he returned to the charge with a quantity of dried meat, which on any other terms would have been acceptable; a peremptory refusal now, put an end to all further application. Indeed it appeared that such was their desire of obtaining liquor, that a quart of whisky would have purchased all the whole family was worth! The next morning Mr. Pike took his cloaths into the Indian lodge to dress himself but was received very cooly —a present to the wife a little salt and a dram to the Indian unasked for, appeared to ameliorate their manners; and they gave directions of the route to be pursued.

"They passed the lake, or morass, and entered on the meadow through which the Mississippi winds its course of nearly 15 miles; at the head of this meadow they discovered that they had missed the river, which they regained by making a turn of 2 miles. They passed the fork made by the lake Sangsue branch and that from lake Winepic. Taking a west course, they crossed a meadow, or prairie. The river here is only 15 yards wide. They encamped about a mile above the meadow, where they saw an animal which, from the leaps it took, seemed to be a panther, but of twice the size of the panther on the lower Mississippi. It shewed some disposition to approach Mr. Pike, which he wished to encourage by squatting down, and desiring Miller to do the same behind him, but without effect. The night was so cold, that the spirits they had in a keg congealed to the consistence of honey. Early in the morning they left the camp, and passed along a continued suite of meadows, until they reached the Sangsue lake, a little after mid-day. The sight of this lake was highly grateful to their feelings, it being the main source of the Mississippi; but the little lake Winepic is navigable to Red Cedar lake, which is the extremity of the navigation, by a communication of five leagues. Across the lake it was twelve miles to the establishment of the North-west Company which they arrived at about 10 o'clock in the evening. The gates were locked, but on knocking they were admitted, and received by Mr. M'Gillis with great politeness and hospitality; and had a supper of biscuit, butter and cheese!

"After remaining a few days within doors, to recover from the fatigue of travelling, Mr. Pike, accompanied by Mr. M'Gillis, went to visit Mr. Anderson, the agent of Mr. Dickson, at the west end of the lake, in a situation favorable for trade. He went in a cabriole, formed to carry one person. It is constructed of boards planed smooth, and turned up about two feet in front where they come to a point; the width behind is about two feet and a half where there is a fixed box covered with dressed skins and painted. This box is open behind, but covered in front nearly two thirds of the length. When wrapped up in his buffalue robe, the traveller slides his feet into this box, or boot horizontally with his body upright and his back supported by a cushion. The horse draws in shafts.—Thus seated, and the head and extremities covered by a fur cap, and other warm clothing, he bids defiance to wind & weather.

"On the 16th Mr. Pike held a council with the chiefs and warriors of lake Winepic and Red lake. It required patience, coolness and some management, to attain what he had in view; which was, that these Indians should make peace with the Sioux, and deliver up their medals and flags; that some of their chiefs should accompany him to St. Louis, and, that they, as a proof of their pacific disposition, should smoke out of the Wabashar's pipe, which lay before them, on the table. They all smoked, from the head chief to the youngest soldier; and generally delivered up their medals and flags, with a good grace; the Flatmouth excepted, who said he had left both his at his camp, three days from this place. He, however, promised to deliver them to Mr. M'Gillis to be forwarded.—The old Sweet thought it most proper to return to the Indians of Red lake, Red river and Rainy lake river. The Flatmouth also said, it was necessary for him to return to his young warriors. The other chiefs did not think themselves of consequence enough to offer any reason for not following Mr. Pike to St. Louis; a journey of such extent and through hostile tribes.

"Mr. Pike then replied, "he was sorry to find that the hearts of the Sauteaurs of this quarter were so weak. That the other nations would say—"What, are there no soldiers at Leech, Red and Rainy lakes, who have hearts to carry the calumet of their chief, to their father?" This had the effect of rousing them. The Buck and the Beau two of the most celebrated young warriors, rose, and offered themselves for the employ. They were accepted as the children of Mr. Pike, whilst he was installed their father. The example of these two animated the rest, and it would not have been difficult to have raised a company among them. The Beau is brother to the Flatmouth. He then gave his young soldiers a dance, with a small dram; they wanted more liquor, but a firm denial convinced them of the folly of the attempt. On the next day, the Chief of the Land brought in his flag and medal. Preparations were made for the party to march. The Sweet was instructed how to send the 'parole' to the Indians of Red river. The soldiers then went through their manual exercise, and fired three blank rounds, which not a little astonished the Indians.

"On the 28th of February, the party left Red Cedar lake on their return to St. Louis."

"Several Indian chiefs came in to see Mr. Pike. With them he held several conversations. Thomas, the Fols Avoine chief gave assurances that he would interest himself in obliging the Paunis to deliver up the men who had committed recent murders on the Ouinsconsin and Rock rivers; and, if necessary, he would make it a national quarrel on the side of the Americans. This chief is of a noble and masculine figure, and an extraordinary hunter; as an instance of this it is related, that he killed forty elk and a bear in one day, chasing the former from the dawn till evening. He is animated in the delivery of his speeches. He appears very much attached to the Americans. He gave his pipe to be presented to the Sauteurs, on their arrival, with assurances of safety on their voyage, and his wish that they would descend the river. The Fils de Killien Rouge also gave his pipe, to be presented "to the Sauteur Indians on their arrival; to make them smoke, and to assure them of his friendly disposition, and that he would wait to see them at Mr. Dickson's.

"In a long conversation with a "Reynard," he professed not to believe in an hereafter; but, that the world would be drowned at some future period; and a question with him was, how it was to be repeopled? Other Indians, however, of his nation, say he is singular in this opinion.

"In an hunting excursion on the opposite side of the river to the station, Mr. Pike ascended a mountain which borders on the prairie. Here he found a stone on which the Indians sharpen their knives, and a war club half finished. From this elevated position the eye wanders over vast prairies, with scarcely any other interruption than scattering clumps of trees, which, at a distance, have the appearance of mountains; in two or three of those the smoke is seen curling in its ascent over their tops; it points out the habitation of the wandering savage, and often leads the bloodthirsty warrior to his defenceless prey.

"The voyage of Mr. Pike suspended, for a time at least, this horrid warfare, through a vast extent of country. Peace followed his steps, from the prairie des Chiens to the lower Red river! If a subaltern officer with 20 men, at such a distance from the seat of government can produce so great a change in the minds of savages, what may not be expected when a great and independent power, instead of blowing the flames of discord, exerts its whole influence in the promotion of peace? Such are the reflections which Mr. Pike made on viewing the country below him, and the immediate effects which had flowed from the expedition intrusted to his care."

During Mr. Pike's stay among the Paunch Indians, he says, "in the afternoon a great game at cross was played on the prairie, between the Sioux on one side, and the Reynards on the other. It is played with a ball made of some hard substance covered with leather, and cross sticks, which have a round part covered with net work and a handle three feet in length. The parties being ready, and the betts made, sometimes to the amount of many thousand dollars, the goals are set up on the prairie at the distance of half a mile.—The ball is then thrown up in the middle; when each party endeavors to drive it to the opposite goal, and round the post which is there fixed. The ball is then again carried to the middle, and the contest repeated, until one of the parties wins four times, which determines the game. It is an interesting sight, to thus behold two or three hundred naked savages contending on the plain. The one who drives the ball round the poll is highly applauded by his companions. Sometimes he who catches the ball in his racket, depending on his swiftness in running, endeavors to carry it to the goal; and, if he finds himself too closely pursued, hurls it forward with all his strength, to an astonishing distance, where both sides have their flanking parties, ready to receive it. They often keep the ball passing in the air for hours before the victory declares for either party. In the game played here, the Sioux were the victors, more from their skill and dexterity in throwing the ball, than their swiftness of foot."

From the New-York Gazette.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

DIED, at Calcutta, on Tuesday evening the 23d Sept. 1806, JAMES MURRAY, Esq. late major in the service of Holkar. He was a most amiable man, and an intrepid soldier. He had, during a long career of honorable service, acquired a handsome fortune, and was on the eve of his departure to his native land, to enjoy in dignified repose the hard-earned fruits of his dangers and toils. But, alas! Death, whom he had so often faced, and never feared, by a sudden and unexpected attack on him cut him off in the prime of his days; and on Wednesday morning he was committed to the silent grave, a melancholy instance of the vanity of human expectations, possessions and honors. Some of his late companions in arms attended his funeral and bedewed his sod with manly tears warm from congenial and affectionate hearts.

Major Murray was a native of North America. The ships of the United States laying in the river had their flags hoisted half mast, during the day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of their brave countryman.

The following circumstances relating to this gentleman have been communicated to the editors of this Gazette for publication, by a gentleman who arrived here in the Juliana from Calcutta.

"Major Murray was a native of the state of Rhode-Island—his real name was Lillibridge; why he assumed the name of Murray is not known. At an early age he left his relations in consequence of some ill treatment he had received from some one of them, and went to sea; after a number of voyages he arrived at Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel about the year 1790, where he formed the resolution of going into the interior for the purpose of entering into the service of some one of the petty princes, who at that time were particularly desirous of having Europeans as officers, to command their troops. His resolution he accomplished in company with another person (whose name is not known) with some difficulty, as they had to pass the posts then possessed by the English, who were extremely vigilant to prevent Europeans going into the country. The life which Lillibridge now led required a constitution as robust as he possessed, an invincible courage, and a presence of mind which no danger could dispel. It is well known what species of petty warfare has for many years existed almost unremittingly in the vast peninsula of India: the continual jarring of interests, the jealousy of various small powers of each other, joined with the intrigues of the Europeans who have alternately held possessions on the coast, have made that unhappy country the seat of rapine, desolation and war. It was in the service of the Mahrattas that Lillibridge became noted for his superior bravery. With these people he continued nearly 15 years, traversing the country from Cape Comorin to the frontiers of Persia. In the service of Holkar, the celebrated chief of the Mahrattas, Lillibridge, who was now called Murray, first came first known to the British, by saving, at the most imminent hazard of his own life, the lives of some of their officers who had fallen into Holkar's hands, and had ordered them to be put to the sword. It was shortly after this business that he quitted the service of Holkar, and raised a number of cavalry in his own name, with which he took possession of a district of country. Before he attained this, he experienced every reverse that such a desperate undertaking could be subject to, being at one time at the head of only 7 or 8 men, and more than half armed. When a war broke out between the British and Holkar, in which Holkar assisted the Murray immediately proclaimed for the British government in the part of the country where he was, and joined lord Lake with about 7000 horse. It was at this time that the marquis Wellesley issued a proclamation recalling all British subjects in the service of the native princes under penalty, in case they did not comply, of being treated as traitors should any of their wards be made prisoners. Murray could not be estimated as one in the proclamation, which by those it was intended for included, and who could escape in different situations, was immediately put to death. Several in the service of Holkar, who were so unfortunate as not to get away, were murdered by him.

"Murray, coming in under different circumstances from the others, was received by the British general with great

tion; and there was seldom a dangerous service in which he was not employed—remaining still with the command of the cavalry he brought with him. At the siege of Bhurtpore where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men, in four attempts to storm, Murray was in continual action, and justly obtained the character of the best partizan officer in the army. Holkar was outside of the British with seventy or eighty thousand horse, and the signal of assault on the fortress by the British, was the signal for the attack on the outside. The events of that siege are but little known, as the British kept them secret. It was certainly a most bloody business, and shewed but little generalship, or even common sense, on the part of lord Lake.*

"At the conclusion of the war, Murray, who had accumulated a handsome fortune, determined on returning home, and for this purpose remitted his funds to Calcutta, and repaired there himself. He was but little satisfied with the rewards he had met from the British government in India, for services which were certainly of eminent utility. He had been made a nominal major in the service, and received permission to return to America with half pay. He declared to the writer of these particulars, that it was his intention to return again to India, if he could get a few brave fellows to join him; a few such, landing on an unfrequented part of the coast, and getting into the interior among the Mahrattas, would be sufficient to shake the British empire in India to its centre. It is to the character of this man and two or three other Americans who have signalized themselves in India, that we owe the honor of being included in the treaties between the British government and Scindeah and Holkar, by one of the articles of which, the two latter expressly stipulate to engage no Americans in their service.

"A few days before Murray was to embark for America, a fall from his horse caused an internal rupture, which, being ignorantly treated, ended in a mortification in his bowels, and in death.

"Major Murray was of middling stature, countenance was good, his person well formed his agility was remarkable; he was supposed to be the best horseman in India; and excelled in the use of the broad sword. There was an instance of his being attacked when alone by seven Mahratta horsemen, three of whom he killed, and effected his escape from the other four. He was extremely modest on the subject of his own exploits, scarcely ever speaking of them; and when he did speak of any of the scenes he had been in, he was seldom the hero of his own tale. He was strongly attached to his countrymen; the name of American alone was sufficient for him; and many of his countrymen, perfect strangers to him, experienced his liberality in the loans of considerable sums.

The greater part of his property remains in the hands of Alexander M'Clintoch and Co. of Calcutta, unwilled. In the will he did make he has, unfortunately for his relations in this country, made no mention of his real name, nor is it supposed that there exists any possibility of proving that his name was Lillibridge; although it was well understood by those who knew him intimately that that was his real name. It was supposed that his sense of former injury made him thus neglectful of his near relations in America.

* "Bhurtpore is one of the strongest places in India. It is surrounded by a ditch of 40 feet in breadth, many parts of which are not fordible. The Europeans in the army of lord Lake refused to advance to the third storm, which was consequently attempted by the Seapoys. Lord Lake harrangued the soldiers, which, joined with a sense of shame at having been outdone in courage and discipline by the native troops whom they had always considered their inferiors, induced the troops to attempt the fourth storm, which being more obstinate than the preceding, and as obstinately defended, cost the British dearly.—The place had not been regularly besieged; there was no breach; and the soldiers after crossing the ditch were obliged to clamber up a wall 30 feet high, defended by plenty of artillery and men, as brave as themselves. Had lord Lake been opposed by a scientific enemy at that time, there was an end to the British military power in India."

Just Received,

From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable

Kid and Morocco Slippers.

Charles Pascoe.

May 26. d3t-2aw1m

FOR SALE,

Two NEAT GIGS.

Apply to

Mial Dorsey,

Alexandria.

May 28. 4taw2w

NEW YORK, May 30.

Captain Lewis of the ship Connecticut from Surinam, informs us that the English ship Duke of Kent, Ricketts, arrived on the 3d of May, in 30 days from Rio-de-la-Plata, with intelligence that since the reduction of Montevideo 10 sail of American vessels in the harbor amongst them the American Eagle of New York, were condemned for having Spanish property on board.

BALTIMORE, *May* 30.

Arrived schr. Fanny Hill, 27 days from Barcelona (S. Maine) and 13 days from Tortola. Left no Americans at Barcelona; at Tortola ship Gosport of Norfolk, from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, brought in and libelled, notwithstanding they produced a protecting license from the king of England; brig ——, Spence, of Philadelphia, brought in for adjudication. The Fanny was captured on her homeward passage from Barcelona, carried into Tortola, detained two days, and dismissed without any cost except port charges.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Extract of a letter from a person on board the ship Hamilton, capt Porter, of Boston, dated North-west Coast of America, August 9, 1806.

"We arrived on the coast, after a tedious passage of 193 days, with the loss of the chief mate and carpenter, who died on board. Since we have been on the coast we have lost three men. The boat with 5 hands went on shore at Mill Bank Sound to saw some boards. The five men had no sooner landed, than they were fired on by a party of natives—two of the men were shot dead on the spot—three took to the water, two of whom were saved, the other being wounded perished. The ship was immediately got under way. We killed 6 or 8, and wounded a number of the natives. I have been taken once by them, but was treated well, and released after 24 hours imprisonment."

Translated from the Hayti Sentinel of April 9.

The senate decreed on the 9th of March, that the following territorial imposts or duties should be paid on produce, to take place from the 9th April.

Coffee 10 dols. per M.	Cocoa 5 dols. per M.
Cotton 10 dols. ditto.	Sugar 4 dols. per M.

Export duties on coffee, 2 dollars per quintal.

Sugar, molasses, tafia and rum are declared to be free of exportation duty.

Price of Produce.

Coffee 17 sous per lb.	Cotton 11 to 12 dols. per 100
Logwood 10 to 11 dols. per M.	Sugar 5 do. do.
Molasses 2½ per 100	

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated April 20, 1807.

"I have never written you a line of politics by the post. The faith of the Government with the citizens has been broken, in the repeated violation of the confidence and privacy of the post office, by that polluted hypocrite, who has been able to sport with all our rights. But I would not use an expression that admits the idea of anger. The wretch in question is not of sufficient dignity to be the object of it. For some weeks indeed he had it in his power to act an insolent farce, in this city and its environs, to the stagnation of business—the dissolution of private confidence, and the destruction of the repose of many a lonely old woman, and perhaps of some others of equal credulity. He obained at first more notice, than he was in any degree entitled to, for the sole reason, that it was difficult to believe that any man could be so totally destitute of principle, and of self respect as he has since been notoriously seen to be. So long permitted to retain the command of a thousand bayonets, he might have heard us, even yet, with impunity, had he not sunk, at length, into harmlessness, beneath the growing contempt of the community; a condition to *him almost* as insupportable, *as is the demon of poverty itself.* His late patriotic ardor, was much too sudden, and furious, and useless, to be entered into by the vulgar feelings of ordinary patriots: And in spite of the "*honor of a soldier*" and the *invocations of heaven*, impertinent rumor is whispering in the ears of every body *the long buried secret* of the *Spanish flusion.* It would be impossible for the most painful chronicles of little things, to enumerate the shameless falsehoods and despicable acts he has resorted to, not only to bolster up his character, but to filch away the reputations of those who who have long looked with contempt upon his folly and his baseness. Among the means employed to revenge himself upon the objects of his fear or dislike, is sending and procuring to be sent false and slanderous letters to be published at a distance by editors who are known to be panders of calumny. Several have appeared in the Aurora, dated at N. Orleans. Of some of them the internal evidence of the author is irresistable,—One of the shifts employed to save himself from sinking is the stale trick of procuring to be sent about for signature congratulatory addresses. When the various modes of importuning, coaxing, flattering, threatening and deceiving, that were employed to procure the small number of signatures that are affixed to the address of "*many wealthy and respectable inhabitants,*" *&c. to gen. W.* it will furnish, indeed, a very curious history. It is a little remarkable that some of the French gentlemen were led from sentiments of compassion to affix their names to it as an address of *condolence* as they were *told*, for the death of Mrs. W. As to the address of the sea captains who were made to change for the occasion their character of transient persons, and who are such excellent judges of what is due to the laws and constitution of their country—about two thirds of them were afloat on the ocean during the events which where the objects of their favorable criticism."

DECLARATION

Of the English ambassador, Mr. Arbuthnot, in the conference at Constantinople, February 25.

"The Sublime Porte which has never ceased to manifest partiality for the French, has more particularly since the arrival of the French ambassador, general Sebastiani, in this capital, changed its principles and system towards its own allies.

"The said ambassador some days after his arrival having given in a note containing certain threats, the Sublime Porte, on the contrary, received the note favorably, and signified to Russia, that the ships of war would not be suffered to pass the canal of the Black sea.

"On the occasion of the establishment of the hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, which took place in consequence of preceding circumstances, the Porte ought immediately to have consented, but the delay of that consent which was not given till three weeks afterwards, when the Russian ambassador had formally demanded it, was a proof of the overbearing influence which the French court had acquired. The Russian and English court therefore agreed that the former should send land forces into the Turkish territory, and the latter a fleet to the capital of the Ottoman empire. Should the Porte proceed to renew its alliance with Russia and England, on the ancient footing, and dismiss the said French ambassador from the capital, the war will immediately cease; but if this be not done, breach of the friendship with England will be unavoidable.

"To carry this plan into execution, England will send a well-appointed fleet, beside the squadron now stationed off the island of Tenedos. The Russian fleet will join it in the same seas, in order to pass together the strait of the Dardanelles.

"Should the Porte be inclined to give a negative answer to the present proposal, the ambassador will send back to their country all the English merchants in the Ottoman states, and remain himself here to renew the same proposal, and enter into conferences on the subject, when the said combined maritime force shall have formed a junction in the vicinity of the capital."

From the Medical and Agricultural Register.

Of Clover, and its great importance in Agriculture.

CLOVER is universally known as being an excellent grass; but how much farmers have it in their power to improve their farms by means of this fertilizing plant, is not generally known.

"The seed of clover was first brought to England from Brabant in Flanders, soon after the conclusion of the horrible civil wars, occasioned by the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster; and the circumstance of its being brought originally from Flanders, has given it the name of *Flanders grass.* The introduction and cultivation of this grass in England, so exceedingly altered and improved the face of the country, in a few years, that it was thought to have indemnified the nation, in point of property, for the ravages and waste of the (then) late wars.

"The white clover makes the best of pasture. It nourishes and fattens animals beyond any other grass. It gives a rich and delicious flavor to mutton, and to the milk of cows, and produces butter and cheese of the highest excellence. The red clover, while it produces the best hay for horses, at the same time, enriches the ground. As it is tap rooted, like the carrot, it draws a portion of its nourishment from a depth below the surface to which the roots of most other plants do not extend; and after the sward is turned over by the plough, and the roots of this clover are dissolved they make a fine manure, and in a measure prepare the ground for wheat, or almost any other crop."

"One of the cheapest and most obvious improvements," observes a writer of the middle states, and to which England is more indebted than any other, "is the sowing of grass seeds, and particularly *clover*, and putting in their wheat upon a clover lay instead of an expensive fallow." The practice is as follows: The clover field, having been mowed or fed off, is generally turned up the *second year* of its having been laid down to grass.—The ploughing takes place a little before the time of sowing the wheat. A second ploughing would be of material injury, as is abundantly proved by experiment. About 18 or 20 days from the time of ploughing the weather and other circumstances being favorable, the roots of the clover will have begun to rot. This is the exact time to put in the wheat.—The land is previously harrowed in a direction *with the furrows*, the wheat sown and harrowed in, without so much, if possible, as turning up or moving from its bed a single furrow.

This is what is called sowing or putting in wheat *upon a clover lay*, and is considered one of the greatest improvements in modern agriculture. Even in the middle states, in pursuance of this practice, together with the use of gypsum, the face of the country, in many places, has been entirely renovated, and what before was a barren field, is now converted to a fruitful soil.

There are many tracts of pine land in these New-England states, which, generally are never seeded with grass, and which it is believed might be improved much in the same way, excepting perhaps the substituting of rye for wheat. I have myself seen as fine clover growing on some of the pine lands, as upon any lands whatever, after they had been brought into a proper state of fertilization.—In the middle states, I believe about one half of the clover seed intended to be put in, is sowed at the time of sowing the wheat; the other half is reserved and sowed about the time of the going off of the snow in the spring. In this way they are rarely if ever disappointed, and generally take one cutting of grass some time after taking off the wheat.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Active, Black, St. Lucia—ballast—James Lawrason and others.

Schr. Philip, Taber, St. Vincents—rum and molasses—Marsteller and Young.

Do. Prudence, Travers, N. Y—different merchants.

Do. Speedwell, Baker, Philadelphia—do.

Do. Ann, Jackson, Baltimore—do.

Do. Dispatch, French, do.—do.

Do. William & Susan, Kanran, N. Y. do.

Sloop, Regulator, Akins, New-Bedford—northern produce—the master.

CLEARED,

Ship United States, Coleman, Barbadoes, by Marsteller & Young & J. Patton

Fame, Clark, Liverpool, by William Hodgson

New York, ——, Hull, by James Patton

James Cook, Cox, Cork, by James Patton

Brig President, Bell, West Indies, by John Tucker

Louisa, M'Namara, Madeira, by George Slacom

Sparrow, Carew, Barbadoes, by Marsteller & Young

Martha, Spooner, Barcelona, by P. Janny & Wadsworth & Butler

Celia, Smith, Madeira, by William Bartleman

Schr. Virginia, Philips, New York Fletcher & Riley, Riley, St. Thomas by C. Powell & Veitch & Co.

Sloop Patty, Barnes, Boston William, Spear, New York Sailor, Selt, do.

For Sale, on reasonable Terms,

By the Subscriber,

LEMONS in boxes.

Fresh Raisins in boxes or retail.

Fresh Tamarinds.

English Walnuts in barrels.

Cheshire, and single Gloucester Cheese.

1000 wt. excellent patent N. E. Cheese.

250 barrels well cured Shad and Herrings—and a quantity of nice Flax.

A. WILLIS.

June 2. 4t*

The Spring Garden Theatre

Will be Sold at auction, on Saturday the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO those who are about building warehouses, fences, &c. this favorable opportunity to obtain lumber must be very obvious, and ought not to be neglected.

Frederick Shuck.

June 2 eo3t

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the Commons adjoining Alexandria,

A HANDSOME dark bay HORSE, about 15½ hands high, one of his hind feet white, no other mark recollected—with a switch tail. The above reward will be paid if taken up and brought home, or *Twenty Dollars* if stolen and the thief prosecuted to conviction.

James Gulatt.

June 2. d4t

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets, Alexandria:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

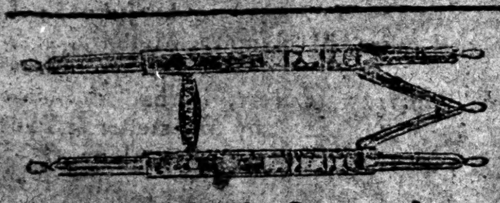
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns t gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c
March 19. d



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexande M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12m

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES*, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place, Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21. 2awtf

Just Received,

And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

Price One Dollar.

The U. States—*Libellants*,
against
The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—
Respondents.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, *C. C.*

May 15. eots

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, *hereby gives Notice*, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*

May 15. eots

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 39 feet 1 3-4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of $1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 146; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 18 feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20. [22] 3tawts

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, as well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8. eo

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the county of Alexandria, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM CRAIK, late of the said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, 1807.

Edmund I. Lee, *Ex'r.*

All persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to make speedy settlement.

May 11. 2aw4w

JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. Rees's CYCLOPAEDIA.

Vol. 3d. Part 1st and 2d.
AND
Vol. 4th. Part 1st.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

Robert Gray.

May 27.

TICKETS,

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,

Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store;

Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 24th of this instant, a Negro Woman, named *ANNEY*, 29 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a thin visage, dark complexion, a down look, and when spoken to very apt to turn her face from those who are talking to her; when walking or standing carries herself very straight; has large breasts, which at present give suck; she has left a child at home. She had a bone felon on the fore finger of her right hand last winter, which if examined might be easily discovered, she has also a scar on one of her cheeks, occasioned by a burn when young. She took with her a quantity of good clothes, four long gowns, one white, of cotton hums, one do. blue country cloth, two do. of calico, several petticoats dyed yellow, and one striped do. blue and white. If taken in this county and brought home I will give Five Dollars, if out of this county or secured so that I get her again, the above reward and pay all reasonable charges. *JAMES HALLEY*,
Fairfax County, Virginia,

May 28. [30] eo3t*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1793, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One Tract of LAND, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

☞ **Owing to the late heavy** rains which have in a great degree rendered the creeks impassable, the parties concerned find it impossible to attend the Sale of a "Tract of Land stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a Moiety of the Mill upon the said "Tract," as advertised to be sold at Winchester on the 4th instant.—*Notice is hereby given*, That the said sale is postponed until the *SECOND MONDAY in JUNE next*, being the 8th day of that month, at which time the sale will positively take place in the said town of Winchester.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.

Alexandria, May 2. [6] 2aw8thJe

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

EDGEWATH STREET,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY,

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

☞ The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N. B. The copy right will be secured.

May 19.

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. ea

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Weston* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump-Hill*," and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

May 2. 3tawds

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots—Gentlemen will please to call and themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m

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